

**A Conspiracy Unveiled**

**KASHMIR**

**ACCESSION**

**A FARCE TALE**

**Shabnum Qayoom**  
**Writer, Historian & Journalist.**

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**Written by:** Shabnum Qayoom

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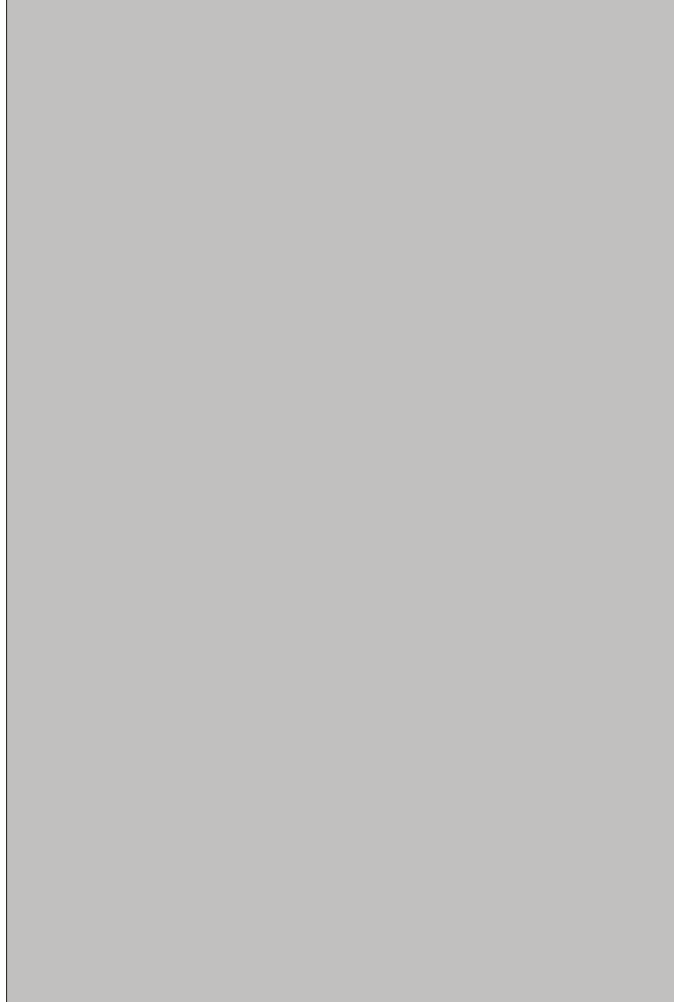
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## **THE CONSPIRACY**

Those three black days 25, 26 and 27<sup>th</sup> Days of October 1947, and a criminal conspiracy hatched by the trio Sheikh Abdullah, Nehru & Mountbatten changed the course of history and spawned a never ending era of pain to Kashmiris.

Maharaja Hari Singh's signing the Instrument of Accession on 26<sup>th</sup> of October 1947 and its acceptance by Lord Mountbatten are totally fraud and a stage show enacted only to occupy the land which is believed to be heaven on earth.

**Shabnum Qayoom**



## *Dedicated to:*

*RAMCHAND KAK*

*Flag bearer of Independence of  
Jammu & Kashmir, who refused to bow  
before the Viceroy of India, Lord  
Mountbatten and denied to be beguiled by  
Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi, and  
Suffered humiliation of Sheikh Abdullah.*

**Shabnum Qayoom**



Shabnum Qayoom

Kashmir Accession is Lie and Fraud  
I will Challenge it

## FOR WORD

The sub-continent was partitioned on the basis of two-nation theory and according to this theory Jammu and Kashmir state was to be part of Pakistan. However due to wishes of one man in Indian National congress and first Prime Minister of Indian- Jawaharlal Nehru , a deep rooted conspiracy was hatched to keep the state away from Pakistan.

For the success of this conspiracy, Nehru adopted the tallest leader of Jammu and Kashmir Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and convinced Lord Mount Batten too and on 27 October 1947 India occupied Kashmir by producing fake accession papers signed by Maharaja Hari Singh. Till date Indian government consider fake accession papers as genuine and are ruling the state and have never made the documents public.

By usurping the rights of Pakistan state and Kashmiri people in 1947, it emerged as an issue between the two countries and became the reason for bloodshed in the sub-continent and thus a major hurdle in bringing peace in the sub-continent.

In the background of this situation, I as a journalist, writer and Historian, penned down several books on history after consulting and reviewing many documents, books and important letters, Last year i authored a very important book on history and for that I had to consult numerous history books, documents and letters.

While researching for the book, I came across so many events of historical importance and the most important event I came across, is the accession of Maharaja Hari Singh with India. I came to know that Maharaja has never accessed to India on 26 October 1947 as claimed by India .

The accession papers shown by India till date are fake. It may be surprising , but it is the fact. Instead Maharaja Hari Singh on 27 October 1947 signed a conditional deal (not accession) with three conditions including Defence, Communication and external affairs.

As India is neither revealing the content of agreement of 27 October nor is accepting that. Instead they produce a fake accession document and consider Kashmir its integral part through that document.

With the down fall of Congress and emergence of BJP in India, distinct political changes are being witnessed in the state. We started getting threats after the rise of Sangh Parivaar in India and coalition between BJP and PDP in the state. India started pronouncing un-acceptable decisions.

1.) 1.) They announced to provide permanent citizenships to the west-Pakistan refugees of 1947.

2.) 2.) They announced to create separate Israel type townships in the valley for Kashmiri Pandits.



3.) 3.) They proposed revocation of article 370 and rolling back of state flag.

4.) 4.) They started calling Jammu and Kashmir their own land and said they will not allow any one to raise Pakistani flag on their land.

5.) 5.) Regarding Pro-freedom leadership, they said they should be sent to Pakistan along with their families as according to them they have no right to live on this their land.

6.) 5.) The Muslims who voted for BJP during assembly elections were advised to “revert” to Hinduism by raising the slogan of ‘Ghar-wapsi’. And later they also said “Kashmir Mei Rehna hai Tou Ram Ram Kehna Hai”( If you have to live in Kashmir, Say Ram Ram)

7.) 6.) They also proposed forcible family planning of Muslims and proposed to convert Mosques into temples and to place idols in Mosques.

Taking all these issues into consideration, these dictates are unjustified, un-democratic steps and example of hooliganism to keep Kashmir intact with India.

Under these circumstances, we challenge Indian government to prove the accession of the state. If they failed to do so then they have no right to call this state their Integral part and have no right to rule the state. If they were successful in

proving the accession then we are ready to face any punishment.

We want to clear that India can never take any decision about Kashmir alone so before resorting to unruliness and hooliganism, they should prove the accession of the state, else we claim that India have to solve the issue of accession under the grab of which she is ruling the state. They have to give the rights to the people of the state. We challenge the accession of state with India and we reserve the right of taking legal action against India.

Shabnum Qayoom

Writer, Historian, & journalist

Mob: 09419708493

Mail: shabnumqayoom@gmail.com

## India's Story on Accession of Jammu and Kashmir

The tribals from Northern Areas raided Kashmir on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1947, Government of India was concerned, and on October the 25<sup>th</sup> a meeting of defense Committee Chaired by Governor General-Lord Mountbatten was called. The meeting was attended by Cabinet Ministers, Military and Civil Officials. The decision to send a responsible official to Srinagar to assess the situation was taken before any step could be contemplated. V.P. Menon was the man chosen. He was accompanied by Army Officer Colonel Manekshaw, some other military officers and Dwarka Nath Kachroo.

As the special flight reached Srinagar, V.P. Menon met Prime Minister- Mehar Chand Mahajan and conveyed messages from Pandith Nehru and Sardar Patel. Menon and Mahajan convinced Maharaja that with the developing situation, it is imperative from him to leave Srinagar at an earliest. A terrified Maharaja Hari Singh did exactly what he was advised to do.

V.P. Menon notes in his treatise [*Integration of Indian States*] Maharaja was helpless, had Indian government decided not to help him, without a doubt he would have been roughly treated, the raiders would have looted his palace, taking away everything of value. Menon's statement make clear the fear psychosis, he had worked up. As Maharaja asked for help, he was told to put in a formal

request. Help was made conditional to signing of Accession.

The document of Accession that was compiled with the mutual consultation of Maharaja Hari Singh, V.P. Menon and Mehr Chand Mahajan is noted as under:

1. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India with the intent that the Governor General of India, the dominion Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Dominion authority established for the purposes of the dominion shall, by virtue of this my instrument of accession but subject always to the terms thereof, and for the purpose only of the Dominion, exercise in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir (hereinafter referred to as “this state”) such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, as in force in the Dominion of India, on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of August 1947 (Which Act as so in force is hereafter referred to as “the Act”).
2. I hereby assume the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the provisions of the ACT within the state so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of this my Instrument of Accession.
3. I accept the matter specified in the schedule hereto as the matters with respect to which the dominion Legislature make law for the state.

4. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India on the assurance that if an agreement is made between the Governor General and the ruler of this state whereby any functions in relation to the administration in this state of any law of the Dominion Legislature shall be exercised by the ruler of this state, then any such agreement shall be deemed to form part of this Instrument and shall be construed and have effect accordingly.
- 5 The terms of this my Instrument of accession shall not be varied by any amendment of the Act or of the Indian Independence Act, 1947 unless such amendment is accepted by me by an Instrument supplementary to this Instrument.
- 6 Nothing in this Instrument shall empower the Dominion Legislature to make any law for this state authorizing the compulsory acquisition of land for any purpose, but I hereby undertake that should the Dominion for the purposes of a Dominion law which applies in this state deem it necessary to acquire any land, I will at their request acquire the land at their expense or if the land belongs to me transfer it to them on such terms as may be agreed, or, in default of agreement, determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice Of India.
- 7 Nothing in this Instrument shall be deemed to commit me in any way to acceptance of any future constitution of India or to fetter my discretion

to enter into arrangements with the Government of India under any such future constitution.

- 8 Nothing in this Instrument affects the continuance of my sovereignty in and over this state, or, saves as provided by or under this Instrument, the exercise of any powers, authority and rights now enjoyed by me as Ruler of this state or the validity of any law at present in force in this state.
9. I hereby declare that I execute this Instrument on behalf of this state and that any reference in this Instrument to me or to the ruler of the state is to be construed as including to my heirs and successors.

Given under my hand this 26th day of  
OCTOBER nineteen hundred and forty seven.

**Hari Singh**

Maharaja illegible of Jammu And Kashmir  
State

I do hereby accept this Instrument of  
Accession. Dated this twenty seventh day of  
October, nineteen hundred and forty seven  
Mountbatten of Burma, Governor General of  
India

## **Maharaja Hari Singh's Letter to Mountbatten**

*Text of letter Dated October 26, 1947 From  
Hari Singh, The Maharaja Of Jammu & Kashmir to  
Lord Mountbatten, Governor General of India.*

Dated: 26 October 1947

My Dear Lord Mountbatten,

I have to inform your Excellency that a grave emergency has arisen in my State and I request immediate assistance of your Government.

As your Excellency is aware the State of Jammu and Kashmir has not acceded to the Dominion of India or to Pakistan. Geographically my State is contiguous to both the Dominions. It has vital economical and cultural links with both of them. Besides my State has a common boundary with the Soviet Republic and China. In their external relations the Dominions of India and Pakistan cannot ignore this fact.

I wanted to take time to decide to which Dominion I should accede, or whether it is not in the best interests of both the Dominions and my State to stand independent, of course with friendly and cordial relations with both.

I accordingly approached the Dominions of India and Pakistan to enter into Standstill

Agreement with my State. The Pakistan Government accepted this Agreement. The Dominion of India desired further discussions with representatives of my Government. I could not arrange this in view of the developments indicated below. In fact the Pakistan Government are operating Post and Telegraph system inside the State.

Though there is Standstill Agreement with the Pakistan Government, that Government permitted steady and increasing strangulation of supplies like food, salt and petrol to my State.

Afridis, soldiers in plain clothes, and desperadoes with modern weapons have been allowed to infiltrate into the State at first in Poonch and then in Sialkot and finally in mass area adjoining Hazara District on the Ramkot side. The result has been that the limited number of troops at the disposal of the State had to be dispersed and thus had to face the enemy at the several points simultaneously, thus it has become difficult to stop the wanton destruction of life and property and looting. The Mahora powerhouse which supplies the electric current to the whole of Srinagar has been burnt. The number of women who have been kidnapped and raped makes my heart bleed. The wild forces thus let loose on the State are marching on with the aim of capturing Srinagar, the summer Capital of my Government, as first step to over-running the whole State.

The mass infiltration of tribesmen drawn from distant areas of the North-West Frontier



coming regularly in motor trucks using Mansehra-Muzaffarabad Road and fully armed with up-to-date weapons cannot possibly be done without the knowledge of the Provincial Government of the North-West Frontier Province and the Government of Pakistan. In spite of repeated requests made by my Government no attempt has been made to check these raiders or stop them from coming into my State. Pakistan Radio even put out a story that a Provisional Government had been set up in Kashmir. The people of my State both the Muslims and non-Muslims generally have taken no part in it at all.

With the conditions obtaining at present in my State and the grave emergency that exists, I have no option but to ask for help from the Indian Dominion. Naturally they cannot send the help asked for by me without my State acceding to the Dominion of India. I have accordingly decided to do so and I attach the Instrument of Accession for acceptance by your Government. The other alternative is to leave my State and my people to free-booters. On this basis no civilized Government can exist or be maintained. This alternative I will never allow to happen as long as I am Ruler of the State and I have life to defend my country.

I am also to inform your Excellency's Government that it is my intention to set up an interim Government at once, and ask Sheikh Abdullah to carry the responsibilities in this emergency with my Prime Minister. If my State has

to be saved immediate assistance must be available at Srinagar. Mr. Menon is fully aware of the situation and he will explain to you, if further explanation is needed.

In haste, and with kind regards.

The Palace, Jammu  
26th October, 1947

Yours sincerely,  
Hari Singh

On reaching Delhi, VP Menon apprised Defence Committee of the details of his talks with Maharaja Hari Singh and Prime Minister Mehr Chand Mahajan. He expressed the wish that forces be quickly dispatched to Kashmir, as Maharaja is eagerly waiting for help. On this, Governor General—Lord Mountbatten said, with forces in Kashmir, it will become a part of India. With due regard to local feelings and geographical location, on eviction of tribals and establishment of peace, referendum may be conducted.

Pandith Nehru and other members of Defence Committee endorsed the views of Governor General. VP Menon produced the document of accession and Maharaja Bhadur's letter, in which Maharaja had expressed his wish of setting up a temporary government, so as to enable Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah to set-up an interim administration with Prime Minister Mehr Chand Mahajan.

In response to Maharaja's letter, Governor General wrote to Maharaja, after approval of Defence Committee, the letter reads:

### Lord Mountbatten's Reply

My Dear Maharaja Sahib,

Your Excellency's communiqué conveyed by Mr. VP Menon was viewed, and with due regard of the conditions noted by your Excellency, my Government has accepted the accession of State of Jammu and Kashmir with the Union of India. It has remained the policy of my government that wherever accession of a state to one or the other dominion is a matter of dispute, the people of that state will take the final decision. Keeping this in view, my Government wishes to note that as soon as peace is established in Kashmir and the land is freed of invaders, the decision of people of the state to join either of the dominions will be decided in a referendum.

Presently orders have been issued in response to your Excellency's appeal for military help, and forces dispatched to join your forces in helping to protect the lives, possessions and honour of the people. I and my Government are satisfied to know that you have invited Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah to form the Government with your Prime Minister.

With best wishes.

Mountbatten

Subjecting accession to referendum was objected to by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. He held the view that given the fact of accession, what is the need for holding a plebiscite. On behalf of Lord Mountbatten and Pandit Nehru, he was told that it is merely to assuage Pakistan and world opinion.

Taking Sheikh Abdullah into confidence, Pandit Nehru send a cable to Clement Attlee, Prime Minister of Great Britain:

I want to make it clear that helping Kashmir in the given circumstances does not mean that Kashmir has acceded to India. It is our considered view, made apparent to people that disputed status of a particular area or a state should be settled by people belonging to that place, we stick to this view.

After the cable to Prime Minister of Great Britain, another letter was written to Prime Minister of Pakistan—Khan Liaquat Ali Khan:

We have accepted the accession and send our forces there, however with the condition that when finally peace is established and law and order restored, we shall not take any decision without providing the people of Kashmir a chance to express their opinion. As it is, it falls upon people of Kashmir to take a decision regarding their future. I want to make it clear that our policy vis-vis the places where accession to one or the other dominion is a matter of dispute, remains that the decision shall be taken by the people of that state. Towards this

end, provision has been added to instrument of accession

### **Mr. M.A. Jinnah call Maharaja**

"The threat to enlist outside assistance shows clearly that the real aim of your Government's policy is to seek an opportunity to Join the Indian Dominion, as coup d'état, by securing the intervention and assistance of that Dominion. This policy is naturally creating deep resentment and grave apprehension among your subjects, 85 percent of whom are Muslims. The proposal made by my Government for a meeting with your accredited representative is now an urgent necessity".

Instrument of accession with the exchange of letters was not only circulated, but made a historical document and accepted as viewpoint of Government of India. 1947 onwards, whenever and wherever accession finds a mention—in columns, books and various documents, Indian viewpoint noted above is taken as a reference point.

### ***The Real Story of Accession***

### *Of the State with India*

On accession, Indian Government's argument that in view of tribal attack, Maharaja was offered help and on October the 25<sup>th</sup> 1947, a meeting of Defence Committee chaired by Governor General—Lord Mountbatten, with the participation of Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers and military top brass deliberated on the issue throughout the day. The meeting ended, with deliberations scheduled to continue the day next. In the re-scheduled meet, it was decided to send VP Menon to Kashmir, so as to obtain a request for help from Maharaja and the instrument of accession duly signed by Maharaja. It was not considered right to send forces without accession, as it would amount to violating moral and legal norms. Hence, on October, the 26<sup>th</sup> in his capacity as Governor General's consultant, VP Menon left for Srinagar and obtains request for help and instrument of accession. On October, the 27<sup>th</sup> Pandith Nehru presents the documents of the day before to Governor General—Lord Mountbatten. Taking cognizance of the documents, he consents dispatching of troops, and in a letter to Maharaja apprises him of it, noting his thanks for Maharaja approving Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah's inclusion in cabinet.

On this rests Government of India's case vis-à-vis accession. And this was made a part of history and used as reference. Our contention rests on the fact that the documents presented to Lord Mountbatten on 27<sup>th</sup> and the information provided

that these documents were obtained on 26<sup>th</sup> was merely misrepresentation of facts, as it had no basis.

It is a fact that being a Kashmiri, Pandith Nehru was enamored of Kashmir's beauty and in love of it. He would often come to Kashmir and visit the lakes, the streams and mountains of Kashmir. As he visualized that as per two nation theory, the state would become a part of Pakistan, he started acting against such an eventuality, which is now an important chapter of history. Nehru was satisfied that with Dogra Raj in saddle, state would accede to India. He had already enlisted the support of the national leader—Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. The effort was geared to woo Maharaja. However, when Maharaja was contacted, he seemed inclined to conclude an accession to Pakistan on moral and legal grounds; however he wanted to ensure a free and autonomous state. India was out of the equation. On noticing it, Pandith Nehru was upset, as also Sardar Patel. Their effort thus was geared to make Maharaja accede to India.

With regard to accession, India was not in any account, one big reason of which was that Maharaja Hari Singh hated Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Because Pandit Nehru was a supporter of Shiekh Mohammad Abdullah. In Quit Kashmir Movement Nehru had extended his full support to Shiekh, this case of revolt was challenged in court of law by Nehru, and for the support he not only appointed a reputed lawyer Mr Asif Ali but at one time Nehru

himself had put on gown and appeared in court to defend the case, Nehru, before the special Judge Maharaj Krishan Dhar, had declared the regime of Maharaja Hari Singh as public enemy, unconstitutional, unlawful and unethical. Based on this Maharaja was not only angry but did hate him as well, therefore in case of accession, he would prefer freedom or self determination.

However Maharaja had better and friendly equation with Sardar Patel as compared to that of Nehru, Maharaja would accept the suggestions of Patel, even he by reshuffling his ministry would adjust the men of Maharaja, Maharaja was well aware about it that Quit Kashmir was indeed the outcome of Patel's assertion, who had hurt Sheikh Abdullah to the extent that he resorted to revolt. Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was asking Maharaja for Prime Minister's Portfolio, whereas Maharaja was giving him the portfolio of Deputy Prime Minister. It was this controversy which grew into the revolt. One of the reasons of this extreme step of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was that his National Conference had met a crushing defeat in Assembly Elections on behalf of Muslim Conference other than the Maharaja's down his request for Prime Ministership made N.C to boycott the Praja Saba Elections Thus in order to save his position he at the behest of a lobby of Communist Party started revolt for which Congress



too extended him full support. Because the target for which Congress had in a way bought him by giving him money and woman, was yet to be achieved. It may be recalled that in 1938 for changing Muslim Conference into National Conference Nehru had granted him three lakh rupees through a Cheque. (*Kashmir ka Siyasi Inqilab Vol 5*)

After that when National Conference was formed in 1939 he besides bags of cash was supplied with Women because in case of accession, Nehru needed his support more than the extent he needed it from Maharaja.

Taking in consideration the Maharaja's anger and hatred with Nehru with regard to accession by ignoring India, Sardar Patel became disappointed and he started his struggle to persuade Mahraja for favoring accession with India. To fulfill these mission services of Mahatma Gandhi were utilized.

### **‘MAHATMA’GANDIHI’S KASHMIR MISSION**

On 25th July 1947, in a significant meeting the Viceroy of India, Lord Mountbatten declared that all the settlements of vallian state between the vallian state and the Britain stand cancelled. According to

this decision the March 1846 Declaration of Amritsar ended and it would affect the last state of Dogra rule directly, but the state was kept at bay with regard to this decision. During the Division of Sub-Continent by means of a deep conspiracy in the internal settlement, Kashmir was kept away from the decision. The Prime Minister Ramchand Kak who was present in the meeting of July 25 raised his objection after feeling the consequences of the conspiracy. He said that by acceding Kashmir to India the people of Kashmir would face the tyranny and their future will get devastated.

As Ram Chand Kak expressed these apprehensions on Kashmir he became suspicious in the eyes of Indian leaders. They took him as a thorn in the way of accession and began to plan for his expel, this assignment was given to Mahatma Gandhi by Nehru and Patel.

Gandhi's Kashmir Mission was designed keeping this thing in consideration.

Gandhi arrived Srinagar on 1<sup>st</sup> August, during his stay here, he remained close to Maharani Tara Devi and Begum Shiekh Mohammad Abdullah. He met twice Maharaja Hari Singh and after that he met PM Ramchand Kak, what they talked in the meeting was

not known, however, Ramchnad Kak told in his press briefing.

“We personally are desirous for the friendship between the two countries and want to keep Kashmir free and autonomous(Khudmukhtar)”

At the end of Kashmir visit on August 6, Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter to Pandith Nehru(the copy of which was sent to Sardar Patil). In the letter Mahatma while writing the details of his visit, suggested that if Kak was replaced by Abdullah then Kashmir can be saved for India.

Telling this much, Mahatma Gandhi highlighted his Kashmir Mission and obviously he might have briefed Hari Singh about this intended replacement of Kak by Abdullah because on August 11 Ramchand Kak was dismissed from Prime Ministership and then arrested. He was released on 29<sup>th</sup> September through an apology to Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah.

This way Kashmir and Kashmiris freedom and self determination were strangled through ‘Mahatma’ Gandhi’s Mission. The man, who ended Kashmir and its self-determination and made them slaves, was released! After many days of his (Sheikh Abdullah’s) release the British Diplomat Major W P Creen Stein visited Srinagar and in his visit report sent to London he wrote that Sheikh Mohammad

Abdullah had assured Maharaja of his help for Accession to India, obviously 'Mahatma' Gandhi had succeeded in his mission by eradicating the thorn, Ramchand Kak and thus sowed the seed of slavery of Kashmiris.

Sardar Patel by using his influence appointed a staunch Communal Hindu, Justice, Mehar Chand Mahajan as the Prime Minister. Preparations of armed action for obtaining Kashmir were started and the persuasion of Maharaja was taken into hands.

To stop the Kashmir's accession with Pakistan under the concept of Two Nation Theory, Indian leaders would adopt every meager measure and method.

Depending on the level of understanding with Maharaja and military might, Sardar Patil gave a statement in Massori on 28<sup>th</sup> May, 1947, that despite the division of India and that of Punjab, Kashmir will remain the part of India.

On 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1947 Patil had assured Maharaja through a letter that Kashmiris interest is in that, you without any delay get acceded to India and its constitutional assembly. This was the demand of old Hindu history and tradition. All India is seeing you to take this decision.

When no reply came from Maharaja Hari singh with regard to accession, he wrote a letter to Nehru expressing his apprehensions In this regard the letter

written by Sardar Patil to Pandith Nehru on Sep, 27, 1947, exactly one month before the armed operation, depicts the intention of Indian leaders.

“The circumstances in Kashmir are dangerous, according to my information the activists of Muslim League from Panjab and Sobai Sarhad are preparing to enter into Kashmir, the lone all-seasons-road to Kashmir is Jehlum Valley route. Jammu way can be hardly used in winters. That means we will have to rely only on the airways and for this we will have to take steps till ending October. I don’t think that Maharaja and his forces can fight Pakistan. In the absence of peoples support Maharaja will feel more segregated, thus we need Shiekh Mohammad Abdullah who would help Maharja . I think that there is dire need of Kashmir’s accession with India. Sheikh Abdullah and his companions are yet in the jail and I hope you will take necessary steps in this regard. I once again stress upon that this time is too delicate and valid; with the cooperation of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah we should make the accession of Kashmir with India as soon as possible.(Ajit Bhat Acharia Page 107)

According to the letters of Home Minister, Sardar Patel the action on Kashmir was being done in a series:

***28<sup>th</sup> September, The letter written to Ram***

***Batra:***

“I have told the minister of communications Rafi Ahmad Qadwai to arrange the airplane.

**2<sup>nd</sup> October the letter of Ram Batra to  
Baldev Singh:**

One indent with regard to arms and ammunition has been sent on 1<sup>st</sup> October, am reminding you.

**3<sup>rd</sup> October Rafi Ahmmad Qdwayi writes  
to Sardar Patel:**

Seven rail compartments containing the telecommunication tools have reached from eastern Calcutta to the railway head of Punjab. We have also decided to commission a radio transmitter in Jammu.

**4<sup>th</sup> October Sardar Patels letter to Rafi  
Ahmad Qadwai:**

I am highly thankful to you to take the steps quickly; if you need anything then I will contact the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

**5 October, Jawahar Lal Nehru to Sardar  
Patel:**

“About Kashmir I am sending you the letter of Dawarka Nath Kachroo, Secretary All India States Peoples conference, which he has sent from Srinagar. The letter reveals that sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and his companions are in favor of accession with India”.

**7<sup>th</sup> October Sardar Patel to Defence  
Minister, Beldev Singh:**

“I am hopeful that the arms sending to Kashmir continues, if necessary do this work through air force”

**8<sup>th</sup> October Jawahar Lal Nehru to Sardar  
Patel:**

“Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah along with his wife(Begum) met with Maharaja on October, 6. We will help Kashmir with full vigor of politics and arms”

**12 October Sardar Patel to Ramlal Batra:**

“You are saying about Manser Bridge ( that how can be it blasted in war). I am sending my officer to Madhawpur”

**17 October Ramlal Batra to Sardar Patel:**

“Lieutenant colonel Kashmir Singh Katoch have reached here, our armed operation is going on

in Punch, we need more ammunition, in this regard I have informed the defense minister Baldev Singh”

### **21<sup>st</sup> October Sardar Patel to Mehar**

#### **Chand Mahajan:**

“I have talked to Shiekh Abdullah in detail. He is very eager to help us”

### **23<sup>rd</sup> October Mehar Chand Mahajan to**

#### **Sardar Patel:**

“I have done the analysis of your ideas on the Constitutional circumstances and possibilities in the state, the circumstances at present are very bad” In this way the Indian rulers had started the preparations of armed occupation right from 1<sup>st</sup> October. The senior officer of Indian army, Lieutenant Colonel Kashmir Singh Katoch, was made the Army Chief. All these preparations were going on one hand and on the other hand the efforts were on to obtain the Accession document from the Maharaja Hari Singh.

Pandith Nehru worked up his plan to entice Maharaja through Lord Mountbatten, and five neighboring Maharajas in turn---Maharajas of Kapurthala, Patiala and Faridkot. For all, Hari Singh had the same reply,

“The reply being: It is my wish to keep Kashmir away from newly born dominions and keep it free and



autonomous, and make it another Switzerland. In addition, we want to maintain cordial relations with our neighbours. It is apparent, that given the cooperation of our neighbours, we can fulfill the dream of peace and prosperity.

As Nehru and Patel got this message, they were upset; however the appearance of Tribals on the Scene revived their hopes. They instructed VP Menon to fly to Srinagar and make Maharaja backtrack from his stand on autonomy and freedom for his state, and instead join India. VP Menon was 25th October 1947 accompanied by Col. Manekshaw, four other army officers, and Dwarka Nath Kachroo. While the colonel and army officers stayed at the airport awaiting the results of deliberations, Dwarka Nath Kachroo went to see SM Abdullah, and VP Menon deliberated with Prime Minister MC Mahajan. Later VP Menon and MC Mahajan met Maharaja. They apprised Maharaja of tribal raid outfall and the existing danger, making the terrified Maharaja take the decision of leaving Srinagar. Notes VP Menon in his treatise [Integration of Indian States] Maharaja was helpless. Had Indian Government decided not to help him, there is no doubt that he would have been badly treated. It appeared to be certain that tribals would have looted his palace and take everything of value.

It is apparent from Menon's statement that fear was put in Maharaja's heart, so as to make him seek Indian help, which was made conditional on

accession and request for military help, short of it help could not be provided. With the talks veering to military help, Manekshaw was included in the meeting. Maharaja however did not provide a reply that could satisfy Menon. Instead, he asked MC Mahajan to accompany Menon to Delhi. As Menon returned empty handed, Nehru and Patel were hardly mollified. As the last ditch attempt, they flew to Srinagar on the morning of 26<sup>th</sup> in a special plane. At the airport, in an obscure corner, they talked to Maharaja and Sheikh Abdullah. The meeting would have remained off records and documentation, had not husband of Jagat Mohini—owner of Rattan Rani Hospital spotted the participants. Jagat Mohini's interview published in local daily, 'Etilaat' revealed it. Bakshi Gh. Mohammad expressed his surprise to Jamna Das Akhtar that while SM Abdullah was with him and S.L Saraf in a meeting on 26<sup>th</sup> October at 4 to 5pm , how could he make it to Delhi on the morning of 26<sup>th</sup>? This substantiates Nehru and Patel coming to Srinagar and taking SM Abdullah with them, back to Delhi.

It is probable that decision on accession and taking SM Abdullah on board in administration was taken in this meeting. Afterwards the duo---Nehru and Patel took Abdullah along with them to Delhi. Maharaja in the meantime returned to his palace and set off for Jammu at the head of the caravan. Frightened by Menon, Maharaja had his possessions packed in trucks and other available vehicles on the night of 25<sup>th</sup>. The caravan with twenty two loaded trucks and accompanying 35 vehicles reached Jammu at twelve in the night. It is apparent that

Maharaja was travelling from six in the morning to twelve in the night, hence how could Menon substantiate his claim of getting the accession signed on 26<sup>th</sup> as claimed? It is a bundle of lies, as Maharaja was travelling the whole day. As the Indian Cabinet met on 26<sup>th</sup> Nehru and Patel did not make any mention of going to Srinagar and getting Abdullah along with them to Delhi. Neither was any mention made of V.P. Menon having returned empty handed from Srinagar, the day before—October, the 25<sup>th</sup>. In the meeting of 26<sup>th</sup> October, it was decided to send Menon to seek Maharaja's signature on accession document. However, the fact stands that on that day Menon travelled neither to Srinagar nor to Jammu. Instead, he was closeted with Mahajan discussing issues in Delhi, a fact, he has accepted in his memoirs of the period. What he has not noted is the fact of discussing the draft of request for armed help and of the accession document. AG Noorani notes in his treatise on the subject that document of accession was prepared by Menon in Delhi. Circumstantial evidence suggests that Maharaja did not see or sign the document of accession on 26<sup>th</sup> October. After bidding adieu to Nehru, Patel and Sheikh at Srinagar airport, Maharaja with his entourage—staff, the family, his assets including royal treasury, gold, silver and other valuable items were loaded in 22 truck 35 vehicles loads was all set to depart, as Menon had put the fear of armed raiders in his heart. It is apparent that Sheikh was directed

by Nehru and Patel to be present at the airport to interact with Maharaja. { The alleged meeting, that took place on October 26, 1947 at around 5pm to 6 pm between Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel And Sheikh Abdullah and Maharaja Hari Singh is suspicious. Baring two eyewitnesses, no other source could confirm the news about the meeting. Books on history are too silent about it. However, statement of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad is only substantiating the witnesses' account }

The interaction with threesomes over, Maharaja with his entire entourage left for Jammu on 26<sup>th</sup> morning, and reached Jammu at midnight. Hence the assertion that Maharaja signed the document and requested for military help on October, the 26<sup>th</sup> stays beyond the realm of possibility, a claim unfounded.

We may accept that the proceedings occurred during Srinagar-Jammu travel, however as Menon could not been there, how could the proceedings have taken place? Lord Mountbatten was closeted with Ian Stephens of Calcutta based newspaper 'Statesman' relating that accession was being worked out, as Stephens's notes in his treatise 'Horns Moon'. It is thus apparent that the deal Maharaja was being coerced into was shaping up in Delhi under Mountbatten's supervision. And until the evening of October, the 26<sup>th</sup> October, there was no deal at all.

Secretary 'State Department' VP Menon asserts, he got the accession document signed by Maharaja on the afternoon of 26<sup>th</sup> October, and handed it over to Mountbatten on the same day. On morning of October, the 27<sup>th</sup> Mountbatten set his seal on it, making accession subject to the will of the people. However the proceedings are entirely related to October, the 27<sup>th</sup>, and not in any case to October, the 26<sup>th</sup>. That Menon was rooted in Delhi on October, the 26<sup>th</sup> finds resonance in accounts of Alistair Lamb [Kashmir-a disputed Legacy] and Victoria Schofield. Lamb asserts accession document to be fake. The very fact that it has not been produced by India in any international forum strengthens the argument. In this regard, the evidence of Alexander Symons of British High Commission in India nullifies Menon's claim. Symons met Menon at Delhi's Wellington airport at 3 P.M, where he was told that Menon is flying to Jammu from Palam. On reaching Palam, Menon told him that he is flying the day next, October, the 27<sup>th</sup>. The reason assigned was cancellation of 26<sup>th</sup> October flight. On 27<sup>TH</sup> {LP &S/13/1845b .ff 283, 95 India Office records} Menon did fly, however to Jammu and not Srinagar, where Maharaja had reached late at night of the preceding day.

The authentic proof of meeting Maharaja is the letter from Jawaharlal Nehru to Maharaja, it reads:

New Delhi  
27 October 1947  
Dear Maharaja Sahib,

Shri V.P. Menon returned from Jammu this evening and informed me of the talks there. He gave me the Instrument of Accession and the Standstill Agreement which you had signed, and I saw also your letter to the Governor General of India. Allow me to congratulate you on the wise decisions that you have taken. I earnestly hope that they will lead not only to the effective protection of the Kashmir State in the present, but also to the freedom and well-being of Kashmir and India as a whole.

2. I am sending you separately the Governor General's reply to your letter. As you know, we sent Indian Army troops by air to Srinagar today. The decision to send them was made yesterday afternoon. Our resources in aircraft are limited. Nevertheless we strained every nerve and got all the available planes and sent a considerable body of men to Srinagar today. I must express my great satisfaction of the manner in which this difficult piece of organizational work was done at this end. It involved working hard, nearly the whole night. Soon after arrival in Srinagar the troops proceeded on the Baramula Road and came in contact with the enemy raiders and held them at Baramula. To have been transported from Delhi to Srinagar and to be in action within a few hours has been a remarkable achievement.

3. Tomorrow morning we shall send more troops by air and we propose to continue sending reinforcements by air and road. By road we would like to send them to Jammu, but we are not quite clear about the state of the road and I suggest that every effort might be made to put this road in proper

conditions within the next two or three days. This road is going to be the chief life-line for our troops and for supplies. It is essential and urgent; therefore, that the road is in good condition and the river that has to be crossed should be bridged. Naturally there is no time for any permanent arrangements. Something should be done temporarily to make the road and the river passable.

4. I trust that there are enough motor vehicles in Jammu to take our troops and supplies to Srinagar from Jammu whenever necessary. Motor transport should also be made available to our troops in Srinagar. It is impossible to send it there. We shall try, of course, to send petrol.

5. It is our intention to use some aeroplanes in the valley. For this it is necessary to have some kind of aviation petrol depot in Srinagar. We shall try to send the aviation petrol there.

6. I am sorry we have been unable to send relief to the pockets of Kashmir State troops which have been isolated in Jammu Province. We felt that we must use every aircraft available for transport of troops to Srinagar. Tomorrow also we want to use every plane for troop transport. Day after tomorrow we shall endeavor to send food supplies to these isolated pockets in Jammu province.

7. The arrival of our troop, in Srinagar undoubtedly saved the situation at the very last moment. Probably a day or two's delay would have been fatal. But the task is still very difficult and we have to put all our strength and energy into it. We propose to do so.

8. The way the people of Kashmir, Muslim, Hindu and Sikh, are facing the situation and preparing to defend their country is most heartening. I trust that in this defence we shall give a demonstration to all India and to the world how we can function unitedly and in a non-communal way in Kashmir. In this way this terrible crisis in Kashmir may well lead to a healing of the deep wound which India has suffered in recent months.

Yours sincerely,  
Jawaharlal Nehru

Source: Collected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru,  
Volume 4

The question arises—if Maharaja had already acceded to India on October, the 26<sup>th</sup> and Governor General had accepted it, what was the need of asking Maharaja to send the relevant documents on October, the 27<sup>th</sup>. And if the proceedings occurred on October, the 27<sup>th</sup> proceeding claimed to have been affected on 26<sup>th</sup> stand nullified. Pandith Nehru's claim that on 26<sup>th</sup> preparations were being made for armed assistance with the forces landing on morning of 27<sup>th</sup> puts a question mark on the legality of making preparations for armed assistance and landing before Mountbatten signed his acceptance, on the papers brought by VP Menon on October, the 26<sup>th</sup> from Srinagar. Mountbatten signed acceptance on October, the 27<sup>th</sup> at 8am in the morning [Lord Mountbatten's dairy report].

It is apparent that until the time Mountbatten signed acceptance, Maharaja had neither seen the accession document nor requested armed assistance.



The request for armed assistance was handed over to Menon at 3 P.M on October, the 27<sup>th</sup>. Relating to it, Nehru notes—Menon has returned from Jammu, today only, and he has handed over to me document of agreement and plea for help, both the documents being conditional, were handed over to Menon at a time, when India army was already active in Kashmir for 8-9 hours. While Sheikh Abdullah was sent to persuade Mahatma Gandhi to agree Army Intervention to Kashmir by Nehru and Patel, actually it was almost 5-6 hours prior the Army had initiated its operations in and around Srinagar.

Gandhi was closely associated with the armed operation of Kashmir. The brigadier of armed operation L. P. Sain had received instructions to apprise Gandhi before leaving for Srinagar.

When on the morning of October 27, Indian army entered Kashmir, Gandhi issued a statement that if these army personnel will die one by one, they(India) will not bear any tears for them because they will be having set a great example for India (Ajeet Bhattacharia)

Why was Gandhi sent by Nehru and Patel to Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah for the armed operation over Kashmir, was Mahatma Gandhi really against the armed operation on Kashmir. This is not true; instead, to avail a written chit for armed operation and request status from Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, was his main motive. Because Gandhi from the beginning wanted to settle Kashmir with India and do the armed action for the same as per need.

It is clear that an Independent State had been attacked by a neighbour, without legal basis. If VP Menon obtained the relevant documents on 27<sup>th</sup> how is it that Mountbatten acted by noting his consent to the document of accession request for military assistance carrying the date 26<sup>th</sup> of October? As per Patel's correspondence, on October, the 26<sup>th</sup> Maharaja was in Srinagar, notes Patel, "We send VP Menon to him [Maharaja] for certain clearances. Pandith Nehru relates preparations being made for armed assistance with the forces landing on morning of 27<sup>th</sup> while there was neither an accession document, nor a plea for help.

Now let us hear from the person put in charge of securing accession from Maharaja, Mr. V.P. Menon. He recounts in his book "Integration of Indian States", "I flew to Jammu with Mehr Chand Mahajan (Prime Minister of Kashmir) on Sunday, the 26<sup>th</sup> October. On arrival at the palace, I found it in a state of utter turmoil with valuable articles strewn all over the place. I woke up Maharaja, who was asleep after having left Srinagar the previous evening and driven the whole night. He then signed the instrument of accession, with the instrument of accession I flew back at once to Delhi. Sardar Patel was waiting at the aerodrome and we both went straight to a meeting of the defense Committee which was arranged for the evening.

***Meharchand Mahajan*** who belonged to Aryan Society, was given the portfolio of Prime Minister by Sardar Patel. From his statement it is evident that after the military operation the process

of acceptance of document of accession was carried out formally.

*Mahajan* was presented in New Delhi on October 26. He in his book, ***Looking Back***, (p 152-154) writes, “ On that day at 12:45 pm, the defense committee decided to send army to Srinagar for this task all the state owned and private airplanes were put into use. Pandit Nehru told me to go to Jammu and have dinner with Mr Menon, so that necessary documents could be got signed by Maharaja, *Mahajan* says that he refused to go till he did not receive information that forces had reached Srinagar Airport. On October 27, I heard the noise of Srinagar going airplanes at that time I was at home of Sardar Baldev Singh in the morning at 9 am, we received information that airplanes were landing at the airport. After that (after the army operation of Oct 27 1947) we went to Jammu with V P Manon and got the documents signed by Maharaja.

The accession and the armed operation of 26 Oct 1947 was preplanned, the events were later given order as per need.

Editor of noted English Newspaper, *Statesman*, ***Stephans*** was surprised to know about the arrangements of this kind of process under which such a mega armed operation was carried out so speedily, he says that in Europe, he learnt from the World War II that various armed operations had been planned but were not executed. This clearly

indicates that the armed operation of Kashmir was preplanned and prolonged and not a sudden one. According to Aiyar, Lord Mountbatten and other leaders had apprehensions of the leakage of the plan in his reports and commentaries. As such he being the editor of the biggest newspaper was taken into confidence therefore Lord Mountbatten invited him on dinner on Oct. 26.

I was astonished to see that under the pretext of the assault of *Qabalees*, Baton and his fellowmen were fully biased for Hinduism ( Lan Stephens P 109)

'I was startled by their one-sided verdicts on affairs.They seemed to have a " become wholly pro-Hindus".The atmosphere at Government House that night ( 26 October 1947) was almost one of war. Pakistan, the Muslim League and Mr. Jinnah were the enemy ..... Because of the Pathan attack, the Maharaja's formal accession to india was at the moment being finalized. Subject to a Plebiscite, this great state, it's habitants namely Muslims, would now be legally lost to Jinnah. The pakistan had been crazy to accept the accession of Junagadh.Indian troops were to be flown into Kashmir at once: arrangements had been made.(Ian Stephens, Horned Moon, London, Chatto & Windus, 1953 . PP.109-10)

"How was it, then, that on 24 or 25 October no one in Delhi thought or getting on the telephone to the Pakistan Prime Minister and dealing with the crises as a solemn responsibility to be shouldered by a display or Joint statesmanship?(Pakistan

government ,with whom the Maharaja had entered into standstill agreement had the most vital interests at stake in this issue) if Mr. Nehru could not have risen to the occasion of his own free will, was there no one at his elbow of sufficient vision (the reference is to Mountbatten) to have influenced him to do so? there in was the tragedy".

(Lord Birdwood, *Two Nations and Kashmir* , london Robert Hale, 1956. P . 64)

"Why .... did the (Mountbatten) advise that Indian Military assistance to the Maharaja must be covered by the legal technically to accession? How could he have reasoned that it would be illegal for Kashmir (which was at the time of invasion technically an independent country) to ask for Military help from India without proceeding the request by accession?..... why was there at this point no appeal made to the United Nations?..... Finally, it is most difficult to understand why no one, particularly Mountbatten, advanced the most obvious ideathat of immediately getting into contact with Karachi Government for Consultation.

(*Joseph Korb*el, *Danger in Kashmir*, Princeton University Press, 1954, PP. 79-80)

Maharaja Hari Singh did not sign on papers brought by Menon, his plea for help had a conditional agreement annexed to it. The conditional agreement related to defense, Communication and External Affairs. Menon was disturbed and called Maharaja, a 'Bastard'. Had Maharaja signed on the dotted line, he might not have taken Menon's abuse. And order his ADC to

shoot him in his sleep, if help is not rendered by India. Sardar Patel's daughter, acting as his secretary notes that her father was waiting for Menon at the airport on October, the 27<sup>th</sup> [AG Noorani in 'Frontline' magazine 24<sup>th</sup> March 1995]. Notes Dr. Ab.Ahad in his historical treatise [Kashmir: Triumphs and Tragedies] as per Menon, he and Mahajan obtained Maharaja's signature on 26<sup>th</sup> October, while as Mahajan says it was on 27<sup>th</sup>—a clear contradiction. Mahajan appears to be right, as he was instructed by Nehru on 27<sup>th</sup> that he should accompany Menon to Maharaja, who was in Jammu. It is quite apparent that until VP Menon left Jammu, Maharaja was oblivious of the fact that Indian forces are already engaged, after occupying Srinagar and moving towards Baramulla. It is quite apparent that document being shown as having been signed by Maharaja is fake.

British historian, Perry Anderson notes in his historical treatise [Why the Partition?] that Keralite Brahmin—VP Menon serving in the top rung of Lord Mountbatten's bureaucracy, prepared fake accession document to justify military occupation, as he was clearly in Delhi on that day. It is thus apparent that 26<sup>th</sup> October saw a drama enacted revolving around accession and military occupation. In this regard, PN Lakhan Pal—Secretary to Rajindra Prasad—India's first President, notes in his memoirs {Kashmir Disputed } means accession for doubtful, It is clear that agreement was temporary and conditional. Conducting elections after the tribals left points to restoration of normalcy, hence it invalidates the agreement.

Here a question arises that, was Maharaja Hari Singh an authority to do the accession of J&K with any domain?

The Indian states had been independent states in treaty relations with the British, with the laps of paramountcy they would assume an independent status, and were absolutely free to choose to join one constituent assembly or the other, or make some other arrangement. (*Time to look forward: Lord Mountbatten, London 1949, PP.39-42*)

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".....The treaty (Amritsar Treaty) relations ceased with the transfer of power on 15 August last, and Jammu and Kashmir like other states acquired the right to acceded to either dominion....."

(The complaint made by the representative of India to the President of the Security Council (S/628) Dated 1 January 1948.

"In our own state the National Conference had made it clear as early as February 10, 1946, that it was against any further continuance of the treaty rights of the princes which had been" made in times and under circumstance which do not obtain and now which have been framed without seeking the consent of the state's people.

(Except from Sheikh Abdullah's opening address to the JK Constituent Assembly, 5 November 1951)

562 Indian states had internal autonomy under British Rule and these states were subservient to British treaties. Based on this the state of J&K too deserved the Internal Autonomy (paramauntcy).

On 20<sup>th</sup> July 1947, the Viceroy of India, Lord Mount batton, in a meeting, had announced, the decision that all the treaties between the stakeholders of the states and British Govt had ended after 15<sup>th</sup> August. This way the Amritsar Treaty of March 1846 too had got quashed and this becomes the guarantee of the internal autonomy of J&K State.

Justice Lakhanpal writes, “The Indian independence Act releases the states from all their obligations to the crown. The states will have complete freedom... technically and legally they become independent (Lakanpal P 41). It is obvious as per 7(1)(b) that Amritsar Treaty of march 1846 stands quashed and with this the lawful and ethical Status of Dogra Rule too had ended and that Maharaja was not any authority to decide the fate of the state.

**Let us consider the aspect of this whole episode:**

The important matter about the Quit Kashmir was to plead this case , Congress sent Barrister Asif Ali to Srinagar . Meanwhile Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru himself wearing a gown appeared before the court and in face to face with the special judge, Mahraj Krishan Dhar, he declared the govt of Maharaja as anti-people, unlawful and unethical . After the Indian PMs challenge to the position of Maharja as



the head of the state, the analyst and the historian, Lord Bardorda and Joseph Karbal raised the question that if Maharaja Harisingh was not a legal ruler of Kashmir then how come his accession document can be treated as legal?

A G Noorani too asks the same question, (Quit Kashmir);

If Maharaja Harisingh's title to rule was not valid, how could he sign the instrument of accession to the union on its independence ( Frontline P 77 Nov 19 2004).

Mahatma Gandhi from the very first day of August, many times, during his Srinagar visit talked about rights of people and challenged the status of Maharaja. In this way if Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru declared Maharaja as anti- people, unlawful and unethical then how did they accept his accession?

### **Attention calling point:**

Indian Govt. approaches to Security Council with the complaints of Pakistan, and Kashmir Issue comes under discussion in Security Council.

About accession, the resolutions of plebiscite are passed, with this the status of, true or fake, document of accession of Maharaja loses value.

The accession document prepared on 26<sup>th</sup> October by Menon and Mahajan was presented to

Governor General Lord Mountbatten on behalf of Maharaja with plea for military assistance, which was consented to by the Governor General. It is apparent that signatures were faked, as circumstantial evidence suggests that nothing of note happened either in Srinagar or Jammu on 26<sup>th</sup>. Hence, it could be safely concluded that the papers Menon handed over to Nehru were never shown to Governor General, as he had already acted on fake documents on the morning of 27<sup>th</sup> October. Mahajan notes in his autobiography that the decision to dispatch forces was taken on 26<sup>th</sup> October at quarter to one in the defence committee. Following this all the aircrafts in public and private sector were activated.

M.C. Mahajan ,Kashmir's Prime Minister , writing in his autobiography, "Looking back" Maharaja says at page 154: "I received a message from Aerodrome officer in Srinagar around 9 am on 27<sup>th</sup> October that troops had landed there and had got into action. On receipt of this message ,I flew to Jammu with Menon at 10.am .On reaching Maharaja's Palace in Jammu and after some discussion formal documents were signed by Maharaja which Menon took back to Delhi".Maharaja gives the vital information on pages 152, 153 and 154. The cabinet meeting in the evening affirmed the decision of the Defence Council to give military aid to the Maharaja to drive out the tribesmen. Around dinner time, the Prime Minister sent a message to me that with Mr, V.P Menon I should fly to Jammu to inform the Maharaja of this decision and also to get his

signature on certain supplementary documents about the accession. I frankly informed him that I was not prepared to go to Jammu till I get news from my aerodrome officer at Srinagar that the Indian forces had landed there. Panditji did not insist and said, “You can fly to Jammu next morning.

The issue of Signature on the instrument of accession by Maharaja Hari Singh is of great importance and relevance because India has built its case on Kashmir around a version of events that insists that the instrument of accession was signed before the airlift of troops to Srinagar on 27<sup>th</sup> October 1947. If that is not true, then India's case is diminished because the crucial point in Indian diplomatic armory that its military intervention in Kashmir was deployment within the Indian Union becomes clouded.

Dr. Ab. Ahad notes in his treatise [Kashmir: Triumphs & Tragedies] that Indian rulers did not feel any shame in changing documents. On the accession document preformats, the noted month of August was substituted by October. The document carrying the signatures of Maharaja Hari Singh proposing accession and Lord Mountbatten accepting is assigned with the same pen using the same ink, while they were a thousand km apart. Dr. Abdul Ahad—former Director of Archeology Archives & Museums Department says that Maharaja's signature does not resemble with other papers in archeology department that bear his

signature. That makes it quite clear that signatures were faked.

While Menon was in Jammu trying to obtain papers relevant to accession and military assistance, Sheikh Abdullah was in Delhi requesting Mahatma Gandhi to provide his consent to armed assistance. Nehru and Patel were disturbed by his reluctance to conform. Abdullah convinced him of the sensitiveness of the situation and he consented, overcoming his earlier reluctance. Hardly did the Mahatma know that Indian Army was already operating in Kashmir. As VP Menon was working on Maharaja Hari Singh in Jammu, India army was already operative for 8 hours vis-a-vis the Jammu scene and 10 hours vis-à-vis the Delhi one. Army had already crossed Shal Teng and was advancing towards Baramula. And the point to note is that neither accession document nor request for military assistance was in hand. An independent state had been involved occupied by the Indian Army.

Why papers of October the 27<sup>th</sup> were faked to be the papers of 26<sup>th</sup> of October? On 27<sup>th</sup> October VP Menon brought the documents to Delhi at 5 P.M. At 4 P.M Symons of British High Commission telephoned Menon's office and was informed, he had not returned, a clear indication that he returned after 4 P.M. The documents included a conditional agreement and request for military assistance. These documents were not shown to Governor General, as he had put in his approval and signed the documents at 8 in the morning of 27<sup>th</sup> October. And, he had written a letter of thanks to Maharaja.

The reason for faking the documents of 27<sup>th</sup> October by assigning the date of 26<sup>th</sup> October on the said documents is that the landing force were getting fully ready by and the airplanes were being loaded with the required armament, all stood done at by 5 A.M. As India was asked to send a copy of document of accession to Geneva office of United Nations, it was pleaded that documents have been lost.

Rabin Rafel of united States State department related on 28<sup>th</sup> October 1993 that United States does not accept accession document as genuine. She also stated that Sardar Patel had planned Kashmir takeover in September, 1947. This is evident in Sardar Patel's correspondence papers. Geneva based Human Rights Commission stated in a resolution that accession document is fake and bogus.

There were four actors of this drama—Lord Mountbatten, Pandith Nehru, Sardar Patel and Sheikh Abdullah. Nehru was the script writer, screen play was written by Sardar Patel, Sheikh Abdullah was the director and Mountbatten, the producer. Why did Hari Singh maintain silence? One, he was at the mercy of India Government. Two, he settled in Indian city of Bombay. Three, his son was made Head of State—Sadar-e-Riyasat. There was hardly a doubt that Maharaja Hari Singh and Prime Minister Ram ChandKak until they died did not get over the pain of failure to make Kashmir, another Switzerland.

India continues Kashmir occupation on the basis of 26<sup>th</sup> October accession. Since it stands

proved that accession did not take place on 26<sup>th</sup> hence the occupation is illegal. As per Pandith Nehru, papers were acquired by Menon from Maharaja on October, the 27<sup>th</sup>. India must exhibit these papers, so that Kashmiris know what is written on these papers. If these papers are no exhibited, it could be concluded that they are not worth exhibiting, as is the case with document of accession.

Maharaja Hari Singh signing the conditional agreement and plea for help on 27<sup>th</sup> of October at 3 P.M invalidates the Indian forces landing in morning hours, it stays immoral. It is apparent that it would be considered as occupation by a neighbouring country.

## **Kashmir being “Atoot Ang”**

The only one reason for the claim by the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir being “Atoot Ang”(Integral Part) is presence of over a million army and hired political class, called ‘main stream’. For last 67 years that is from the time of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah to Omar Abdullah, it is because of the support and ‘loyalty’ of 10 rulers, their cabinet ministers and the members of Legislative Assembly and Members of parliament elected through sham elections that India has been keeping its hold on Kashmir.

The loyalties of this ‘mainstream’ lies with India. These mainstreamers have been the enemies of right to self determination of Kashmir just for their petty gains and perks. The ‘Loyalty’ of these mainstreamers has become the big hurdle in resolving the Kashmir Issue, and because of this all Indian rulers have turned rigid vis-à-vis ‘K’ issue. Otherwise the reality is that if today mainstream turns disloyal to India, tomorrow Kashmir problem will be solved. Mainstream’ loyalty to India and

disloyalty with the people of Kashmir is keeping Kashmir connected with India! The issue of accession is a drama and nothing else, it is only due to the loyalty of mainstreamers that India is keeping hold on Kashmir that is known to Indian state and its rulers as well. Mainstreamer's being in power means accession, with power and political prestige these mainstreamers have been given the privilege of looting and that is becoming a plus point for India which is being enjoyed by the different rulers in India. It is an accepted fact that if Indian state and its rulers will not get the support of its mainstreamers, the accession will remain no more; it will break at that very moment.

I will remind you that last year an Indian ex chief of army General V K Singh exposing that mainstreamers have been taking money since 1947 and in the session of state assembly states chief Minister Omar Abdullah said, "Main stream parties have played a vital role in keeping the India Flag high in Jammu and Kashmir and this contribution can't be ignored" (Meaning that mainstreamers have kept Indian flag up against the perks they receive from India). About the revelations of V K Singh, PDP Leader Mehbooba Mufti in a press briefing had said, "Delhi knows the stand of separatists but based on the experience of the previous history of mainstreamers, Delhi has apprehensions that



mainstreamers may change their stand anytime, therefore they give them money and power to keep their mouth shut. Indian rulers have caught the pulse of the Kashmiri leaders, given money and power to them and taken Kashmir in return.

This statement of Mehbooba Mufti is a confession of taking power, money and perks from Delhi and bartering Kashmir. Thus it is obvious that as long as the confidence and support of mainstreamers is with India, till then the claim of Atoot Ang (Integral part) too is there. Kashmir is linked with India only as long as India enjoys the support of the mainstreamers. It is certain that by giving power, perks and wealth to mainstreamers, they make them Indian loyalists and protectors of accession. Indian regimes by taking the responsibility of their protection and the restoration of their rule in terms of accession are killing the Kashmiris for demanding plebiscite, freedom and the restoration of rights. Successive regimes through their armed brigades' burn houses, rape women, indulge in genocide by killing youth. There are imprisonments and torture houses. There are scores of widows, orphans, disappearances, unmarked graves. All the while mainstreamers are protected, as they perpetuate these crimes against humanity.

it has been made clear by Indian State that the mainstreamers will be provided the 'Son-in-Law' treatment, they have been given concession to loot.

And given complete freedom to crush and kill the ones asking for Azadi. Real enemies and killers of Kashmiris are these mainstreamers (pro Indian politicians). The day, Kashmiris will know and realize this fact, much needed change will occur.

Indian state and its rulers know very well that the document of Maharaja Hari Singh about accession of Kashmir with India is fake. The rulers of India also know that the armed occupation of India on Kashmir was enforced, when any legal document supporting it was not in place. India's first Indian prime minister--Pandith Jawaharlal Nehru did not accept the accession as final and permanent. On 26<sup>th</sup> June 1952 he said in the parliament, "If Kashmiri people do not want to remain with us, we must accept their decision. They are the owners of their wish, where they want to go they can go, barring that we will feel troubled by their segregation from us. But we will have to accept their verdict"

By saying this Prime Minister Pandith Jawaharlal Nehru did not consider and accept the accession as a final decision. Therefore 'Atoot Ang' (integral part) can't be claimed. Kashmiri people have already rejected the fake document of accession, are rejecting today and will reject till Indian rulers will not accept reality and solve the problem.

Indian state must accept this that if whole subcontinent is to be saved from the loss of life and property and if enmity, tension and violence is to be avoided, the only way is to solve the Kashmir Issue by fulfilling the promised self determination.

## SELF DESTRUCTION

ES GHAR KO AAG LAGE GHAR KAY CHIRAG SAY  
JALTY PAR TEIL DALA APNO NAY HATH SAY

In March 1948, the govt. of India established its state in Kashmir with Sheikh Abdullah ruling it for five years. Following which, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad was than given a chance to replace him and Sheikh was sent to take rest in jail. Bakshi and his lobby in order to suppress the freedom movement had to adopt both the tactics of tyranny and compassion. As Mirza Afzal Baig and his companions were released from jail, India started pressurizing Bakshi to release Sheikh Abdullah. By releasing Sheikh, was not ready to put the harmony of state at stake as he had already experienced a bitter taste of it. Sheikh at that time was undergoing the trail for “*Kashmir Conspiracy*”. But, with each

passing day, people of Kashmir would forget Sheikh's political doctrines; meanwhile Bakshi bolstered this phenomenon by cutting rice prices short and by creating more and more employment avenues. With this, Bakshi kicked off for a new era that was an epitome in terms of peace and development. As Indian government got to see this, it asked Bakshi for some amendments in the states' book of law which Bakshi refused out right. Delhi considered this refusal as disloyalty and committed this action of Bakshi to memory.

In 1962, China's onslaught on India shattered its morale in a one single move and also proved to be an awakening for its leaders. Later on, for face-saving, Indian political set-up re-shuffled the important portfolios at both national and state level. Through "*Kamraj Plan*", Bakshi was asked for resignation and he fell into the trap, however he recommended his cousin Bakshi Abdul Rashid to replace him. India refused this suggestion and nominated Ghulam Mohd. Sadiq instead. Bakshi side-stepped the suggestion and installed Khwaja Shamas-ud-Din. Bakshi Abdul Rahid was not in a mood to accept this. He plotted revenge against Delhi. The plot resulted in loss of '*Moa-e-Muaqadus*'. In the aftermath of all this, a strong revolt form public for recovery of '*Moa-e-Muaqadus*' was launched, which made the leaders of

India bite the dust. Within a week, '*Moa-e-Muqadas*' was recovered, but, the plebiscite movement in Kashmir which had stood idle hitherto, now received a fresh impetus. It was because of this re-birth of plebiscite movement that the freedom struggle in Kashmir came across the board. Clear enough, India by witnessing all this, started worrying that what will happen if this movement continues to spread? So they drafted various precautionary measures to halt this at the earliest. Jawaharlal Nehru executed his wit and plan to create division among the Muslim leadership, the same tactic which he had adopted to win Sheikh Abdullah from Muslim Conference.

In 1936, Pandith Nehru in order to divide Muslim Conference and to gain Sheikh Abdullah took the assistance of Saif-ud-Din Kichloo. This time, he called Durga Prashad Dhar, the target was to divide the Muslim leadership. He first called D.P Dhar to Delhi, handed the script and then sent him to Srinagar. Dhar was successful to corrupt Mirwaiz Mohd. Farooq and with that scattered the Muslim leadership in the same style as was done by Sheikh Abdullah to Muslim Conference. As this episode once again marked the end of fresh uprisings in Kashmir, this made Pandith Nehru thankful of Mirwaiz Mohd. Farooq. This may have given a sigh of relief, though for some time to Indian

administration, but there were a lot of apprehensions that were to be discussed with regard to Kashmir. Pandith Nehru in a cabinet meeting expressed his viewpoint clear that even if we have been successful to subdue the revolt in Kashmir but what will happen if a situation like this occurs once more? These types of minor endeavors would not last long, ran the argument. Serious measures were considered which included release of Sheikh Abdullah. Following this, in a cabinet meeting led by Nehru himself, the “Kashmir policy” was approved and in April 1963, a committee was formed under the supervision of Gulzari Lal Nanda. He was assigned the job to make a policy for Kashmir within a period of three months.

The report which Gulzari Lal Nanda compiled was titled “*Delhi’s Kashmir Policy*”. The authors of the report had suggested in it the punishment, for all those working under the banner of separatism or merger with Pakistan that they will be treated the same way as cotton which is thrashed during its preparation. Contrary to this, mainstream parties, often termed as “Kashmir lobby” is vital for us, hence they need to be assisted in every possible aspect. As evident, from 1963 to 1990, this policy was been maintained pretty strictly but with the beginning of 1990, which marks the beginning of militancy, this policy received an alteration. Now

this was called “*Operation Saroop-Nash*” which aimed at annihilating the militant and separatist cadre. This operation was been jointly carried by Indian agency RAW in collaboration with Indian army. To do whatever they would desire, they were empowered with a draconian law, AFSPA. This “whatever” included killings, loot, rapes, tyranny and jail. As this brutality was been carried on one hand, the “Kashmir lobby” on other hand was being served everything in cash and kind.

Former Army chief, V.K.Singh revealed that since 1947, politicians in the state have been receiving monetary aid from Centre, this sent shock waves across the J&K. Being optimistic, if one argues that this money was been transferred for initiating peace progress in the valley than what stands debatable is the nature of that peace. Kashmiri people have enjoyed this peace in the form of killings, loot, rapes and custodial killings. And when Army chief’s statement triggered a new discussion throughout the public domain, it made its way to state assembly also. Chief Minister Omar Abdullah than came up with the explanation “Mainstream parties have sacrificed all their comforts for retaining the Indian flag up here and no one can overlook this contribution of them”. What stands clear from this statement is that CM here rightly justifies receiving money from centre, that

too for assisting its plans in the state. But, in actuality, the ones who are being sacrificed are innocent people and the ones who enjoy the protocol are these mainstream parties only. In addition to this, senior leader of National Conference, Mustafa Kamal in 2010 said in assembly “V.K.Singh should at least show some regret over his remarks”. The money that was being served to strengthen the tyrant rule here, was given under the name of winning hearts. This culminates in the deduction that Mustafa Kamal acknowledges that in return of the killings of 2010, they received a handsome amount from Centre.

Another prominent leader from PDP, Muzaffar Hussain Baigh also marked his protest in assembly against V.K.Singh. He said “It were we people who brought army here, it didn’t come on its own. And I must say they have done a tremendous work here but the allegations made by V.K.Singh have now turned everything in vain”. Baigh’s statement leads us to two important revelations. One, he entitled the brutality and arson maintained here by army as a “tremendous work”. Secondly, he appreciated army for creating such a political discourse here which has given the mainstream lobby get-out-from-jail-forever-card. Leader of communist party, Mohd. Yousuf Taregami also said in assembly “With regard to the allegations made by



V.K.Singh, we don't have any complaint to make before army. We are proud of them. But unfortunately, the democratic atmosphere they had sustained here among the people is now completely shaken by V.K.Singh. Our relationship with India is not a matter of power; it's a heart to heart bonding". This communist leader of Kashmir here is praising the Indian democracy only because he lives in luxury. Let those who are being killed, be killed, those who are being raped, be raped and those being burnt, be burnt, what difference does it make to the likes of Taragami, or Beigh or Omar Abdullah?

Another name, agricultural minister Ghulam Hassan Mir has also been accused of receiving an amount of one Crore and thirty lakh, just to overthrow the coalition government out of power. Even though this allegation enraged him and he asked for an inquiry but this is a known fact that he did receive the money, not only from Indian government but also from the Indian agencies working here. The purpose of lending money though was different. It was actually to mislead the people during 2010 uprisings, by organizing numerous "Kissan Melas". With this, he made the villagers sell the blood of their beloved ones who had laid their life during protests.

PDF's party president, Hakeem Mohd. Yaseen said to assembly "The allegations made by V.K.Singh calls for a high level inquiry by authorities".Albeit this party president did callfor an inquiry but he very well knows that with regard to Kashmir, any inquiry ends up in approving clean chit to mainstream. Those loyal to India and its accession to state cannot be proven guilty in any one of the cases, this is what inquiry stands for in Kashmir.

Likewise, Mahbooba Mufti in a press briefing at her residence said "Delhi is well aware about the political doctrines of separatists but what bothers it is the mainstream lobby which can alter its stand according to situations. That's why Delhi has always tried to en-cash them through power and money. Indian rulers have now very well grasped the inclination of Kashmiri leadership which is "*Give power and money, getKashmir in return*".This acknowledgment of Mahbooba Mufti about receiving funds from govt. agencies and army is worth to record. This give and take process in Kashmir which commenced in 1948 is still in work and God knows when it will end?

Everyone knows, whatever violence has been carried here is to protect the "Kashmir lobby" or in other words it is done by "Kashmir lobby" only. But

the lust of power has made them so inhuman that instead of behaving like Kashmiri for Kashmir, they act Indians for India. Apart from destruction, pain, tyranny and violence, this Indian lobby has given Kashmiri people nothing but zilch. And we are equally responsible for this mess because we are the one who pave way for them and then foolishly expect good from their side. History bears witness that India here has maintained its occupation with the help of force and oppression. Indian state promised to hold plebiscite, in order to know the opinion of people living here. As this promise was nothing but farce, the actual plan was to merge Kashmir fully with India. It was for this purpose that the government was established in our state. Even though the leaders were being selected within the Kashmir but orders had to be followed directly from Delhi. To make people overlook this illegitimate occupation of here, India didn't take any risk to let its mainstream lobby go away. This makes it clear enough that till the time this "Kashmir lobby" is serving India, expecting the preservation of people's rights is just day dreaming.

Till the time our well-off mainstream leaders are going to maintain silence over killings, rapes, and other incidents of human rights violation and that too for their personal means, India is going to grow stronger day by day in its occupation here.

This country also doesn't acknowledge the importance of Pakistan and Hurriyat faction in terms of any decision making. But its biggest strength is the mainstream lobby which is strengthening its roots here. The day when India will stop getting the support from its lobby here, can mark the end of its illegitimate rule in Kashmir.

But the question is, would these money makers and property dealers of Kashmir behave like Kashmiris someday? And would they dare to think of sacrificing power and other personal interests? Would their hearts lament them on the reality that those who are being targeted with bullets, are no other than our dears? Those who are being tortured in jails, are our Kashmiri brothers! Those who after being dragged out of their homes and then buried in unknown graves, are our own people! And those who are being gang raped are no other than our mothers and sisters! The day when this miracle will happen, we will definitely be getting our rights back. Fair enough, expecting such paradigm shift from this Indian lobby seems totally impractical because they seem to be gone obsessed with power and luxury.

During the last sixty seven years, apart from Congress, many other parties enjoyed power but each kept this "Kashmir lobby" close to its bosom.

BJP government, led by Vajpayee, honoured this lobby much elegantly with getting Omar Abdullah out of hotel management and awarding him an important post in the ministry of external affairs.

The year, 2014, marked a historical change in the politics of India as the graph of Congress touched the bottom-line. The so called slogan of secularism and nationalism lost its place to the communal and biased substitute. Sangh Pariwar won a clear majority, BJP got power, and with this the history of India changed for ever. The movement of “*Shudi*” got commenced, Muslims once again were asked to return to Hinduism and every needed step was taken to degenerate them from second to third class citizens. The message was made loud and clear that either become Hindus or leave India.

Now whether such aspirations would be materialized or not, nevertheless a situation, full of chaos, has made its way throughout the country. This change, without any doubt, also altered the policy of India towards Kashmir. The nature of relationship between India and Kashmir changed at a large scale. Now mainstreamers are not being treated as specially as they were earlier. With regard to power, they are clearly being warned that this dynastic rule can't last anymore. Protocol and monetary funds are no longer the rights of

mainstream. Those involved in any of the scams will be questioned. Those who acted loyal till date for Centre were now labeled traitors. What's more is that they were not allowed to distribute relief among the victims of recent flood hit people because they face trust deficit at every level now. As such, the reliable of yesterday has now become the core of all the misfortunes. The dynastic rule of "Father-son" and "Father-daughter" are being lamented and people are being promised that they will be set free from their politics of exploitation.

Today, the deceptive façade of mainstream, after sixty seven years, has been shattered down. And everyone expected that they will now opt for Kashmiriyat based policies. With BJP criticising PDP, Congress and NC for its doings, people anticipated that these parties will come to senses. Two, an introspection of the mess they have created, the abject conditions created for their people would compel rethinking. And they would enter a coalition, keeping BJP at bay. But their personal interests didn't let them overlook their personal differences.

From the candle of Jan Sangh to the lotus of Bhartya Janta Party, we must be and in fact we are, concerned about anti-Muslim tirad of *Sangh Pariwar*. If we draw a comparison between the

treatment meted out by NC and Congress to the Muslims of Kashmir, we come to a terrible conclusion. Pretty evidently, NC has been treating the Muslims here quite a same way, as the poor Palestinians are being treated by Jews while as Congress adopted the style of Hitler. Worth to know, PDP could be termed as just a sister concern of Congress. On raising the slogan of freedom, NC, with the use Indian force, slaughter the people of Kashmir the way Jews of Palestine slaughters the Muslim Palestinians with the help of Israeli soldiers. On the other hand Congress, including PDP, annihilated the Muslims in both the provinces of Jammu & Kashmir like Hitler did to Jews.

Talking about numbers, if we analyse the scale of brutality done by NC and Congress towards Kashmiri Muslims with the injustice done by BJP with Indian Muslims, one has to admit that the account of NC and Congress ,PDP holds much more deposit. Now with BJP entering into a coalition with PDP, we can say that Kashmir also has been painted in Saffron colour. PDP Patron Mufti Syed's decision is no different than Sheikh Abdullah's earlier decision of merger with India. Mufti has repeated the historical blunder of Sheikh Abdullah and in a way strengthened his agenda but along with BJP.

In March 1948, Sheikh Abdullah by giving up his doctrine of Right of Self-determination along with plebiscite, and dissolved Kashmir in India fully. Taking the contrary path of 9th August, he laid the foundation for struggle against India. With accused Bakshi for cheating the people here. In Nov. 1975, he compromised his stand maintained for power only.

Now, we are in March 2015, which has witnessed the deception of Mufti Mohd. Syed by forging an alliance with Bhartiya Janta Party. BJP has been terming this alliance as second accession of J&K with India. Therefore, Mufti Syed duly enrolled his name in the list of traitor, just next to Sheikh Abdullah.

Every Muslim Ruler is a seller in Kashmir, we must understand that without a sell-out, it is not possible for any political party to gain power.

Evidently, all of the mainstream leaders starting from Sheikh Abdullah, followed by Bakshi Ghulam Mohd, G.M. Sadiq, Syed Mir Qasim, Farooq Abdullah, G.M. Shah, Ghulam Nabi Azad and Omar Abdullah, to current Mufti Syed, everyone has been the seller of aspirations of Kashmir. Time and again, these sellers have sold out the blood, chastity and interests of Kashmiri people. Also for their vested interests, they have compromised over the issues like Article 370, Autonomy, state subject, state constitution, power projects, water resources and forests.



PDP, by entering into a coalition with BJP ruined the aspirations of Kashmiri people. Obvious enough, neither Kashmir is going to get its rights back nor will its fate change for any good. The slavery will be made to last more and more now.

Now, the deciding point, are we going to accept this slavery as our fate and give up fighting for our rights? Or are we going to wait for next six years and then change our life? Yes, surely we can do this, we wouldn't succumb to this slavery. And for that, we need to pull our socks right now. We would be contesting next elections on the very same pattern of United Muslim Front. Also, the way AAP made a clean sweep in Delhi, overpowering Congress and BJP, we would be doing the same with NC, Congress PDP and B.J.P here. A strong revolution is needed, this new revolution would be the protector of our rights as compromising with your rights, is nothing but a crime.

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